

U.S. Tells How U-Boat Was Sunk; Crew Captured

Destroyers Fanning and Nicholson Credited With Destroying Raider

Drowning foe Saved

Life Belts of Submarine Bore the Words "Gott" and "Kaiser"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Full details of the destruction by American destroyers of a German submarine and the capture of its crew, made public today by the Navy Department, show that the destroyers Fanning and Nicholson were the ships engaged. The incident was reported November 24, but few facts were given at the time.

The submarine was sunk, the Navy Department's story of the affair indicates, as it was preparing to attack a merchant ship flotilla conveyed by the destroyers.

The Navy Department's full story of the incident follows: "At about 4:10 p. m., while escorting a convoy, Coxswain David D. Loomis, lookout of the Fanning, sighted a dark periscope some distance off the port bow, extending about a foot out of water and visible for only a few seconds. The Fanning immediately headed for the spot, and about three minutes after the periscope had been sighted dropped a depth charge.

Second Depth Charge Dropped

"The Nicholson also speeded to the position of the submarine, which appeared to be heading toward a merchant vessel in the convoy, and dropped another depth charge. At that moment the submarine's conning tower appeared on the surface between the two ships. The conning tower and the conning tower of the Nicholson fired three shots from her stern gun.

"The bow of the submarine came up rapidly. She was down by the stern, but righted herself and seemed to increase her speed. The Nicholson headed for the spot, and about three minutes after the periscope had been sighted dropped a depth charge.

"The Fanning approached the submarine to pick up the prisoners, both destroyers keeping their batteries trained on the boat.

"A line was cast to the submarine, but a few minutes later the line was let go and the crew of the U-boat jumped into the water and swam to the Fanning.

"Although the crew all wore life preservers, many of them were exhausted when they reached the side of the destroyer. As the submarine sank five or six men were caught by the radio aerial and carried below the surface before they were rescued. Ten of the men were so weak that lines had to be passed under their arms to haul them aboard.

"One man was in such a condition that he could not even hold the line thrown him. Chief Pharmacist's Mate Elmer Harwell and Coxswain Francis G. O'Connor were ordered after this man and secured a line under his arm when he was hauled aboard every effort was made to resuscitate him, but he died in a few minutes.

"The four officers of the submarine and the thirty-five members of the crew were all taken prisoner.

"After being taken on board the prisoners were given hot coffee and sandwiches. Though kept under strict guard, they seemed contented and after a short time commenced to sing. To make them comfortable the crew of the destroyer gave them their warm coats and heavy clothing.

"The German officers said the first depth charge had wrecked the machinery of the submarine and caused her to sink to a considerable depth.

"The submarine bore no number nor distinguishing mark. She was, however, identified by life belts and by statements of an officer and men of the crew. One of the life belts, the reports said, had 'Kaiser' marked on the side and 'Gott' on the other.

"The Fanning proceeded to port and transferred her prisoners under guard. As they were leaving in small boats the Germans gave three cheers. The commanding officer of the Fanning read the burial service over the body of the dead German sailor and the destroyer proceeded to sea and buried him with full military honors.

"In his report the commander of the Fanning praises the conduct of his officers and crew and gives particular credit to Lieutenant Walter O. Henry, officer of the deck, and to Coxswain Loomis, who sighted the periscope. He also commends Pharmacist's Mate Harwell and Coxswain O'Connor, who jumped aboard to save the drowning Germans.

British Praise U. S. Action
"The British commander in chief, under whom the destroyers were operating, said in his report to the British Admiralty:

"The whole affair reflects credit on the discipline and training of the United States flotilla, and added that the incident showed that the Fanning is a man-of-war in the best sense of the term, well disciplined and organized and ready for immediate action. He also praises her commander, Lieutenant A. S. Carpenter, and commends Lieutenant Henry, Coxswain Loomis, Pharmacist's Mate Harwell and Coxswain O'Connor. The British admiral also commended the prompt action of the Nicholson, which, he says, completed the success of its sister ship. The Nicholson was commanded by Lieutenant G. H. Fort. The British Admiralty sent a telegram to the commander in chief, directing him to express to the commanding officer, officers and men of the Fanning its high appreciation of their successful action against enemy submarines."

Vice-Admiral Sims, commanding the American forces operating in European waters, commended the officers and crew of the Fanning and Nicholson. Coxswain Loomis was advanced to the next higher rating in recognition of his vigilance in sighting the periscope.

The Navy Department gave out the addresses of the officers of the destroyer Fanning as follows:

Commander, CARPENTER, commanding, George Street, New Brunswick, N. J.

Lieutenant G. H. FORT, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant WALTER O. HENRY, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Lieutenant ROBERT H. CARNEY, 515 South Fort-eighth street, Philadelphia.

Ensign JOHN A. VINCENT, 429 The Rookery, Chicago.

Coxswain D. P. LOOMIS, Sage, Mich.

Chief Pharmacist's Mate ELMER HARWELL, Seattle, Wash.

Coxswain FRANCIS G. O'CONNOR, Naval Volunteers, 159 Delaware Avenue, Jersey City.

Crew of Wrecked U-Boat Bagged by United States Destroyers Ready to Jump



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Pan-Germans Call Czernin's Terms Allied Victory

Declare Diplomats Have Destroyed All That Has Been Fought For

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—Pan-German newspapers angrily condemn the peace terms of the Central Powers. The "Tagliche Rundschau," of Berlin, says:

"Never before have we given up so completely everything we so dearly bought with the blood of hundreds of thousands, with the sweat of millions, with the deprivations of our children, with our own hunger."

"The 'Deutsche Zeitung' says that the Entente has won the greatest victory of the war, and that diplomats have destroyed all that has been fought for.

"The 'Koelnische Zeitung,' on the other hand, regards the conditions as opening the road to a peace advantageous to all sides. The 'Lokal Anzeiger' thinks that the German answer to Russia will not be much to the taste of people with military leanings, but adds:

"The outlined, however, are drawn wide enough to give scope for demands of justice. Definite judgment upon the peace work at Brest-Litovsk depends on how far this possibility is utilized in later negotiations."

The events at Brest-Litovsk, attendant on the peace parleys between the Germans and the Russians are little to the taste of the pan-German section of the German press, according to a special dispatch received from Berlin. The "Deutsche Zeitung," captions its report of the proceedings, "Victory for the Entente at Brest-Litovsk," and other pan-German organs exhibit dissatisfaction to the highest degree.

The newspapers of the Left are hopeful in their comment, but not sanguine. Theodor Wolff, editor of the Berlin "Tagesspiegel," utters a warning against overoptimism. The rest of the press maintains a reserved attitude.

Danger to Germans Foreseen by Pichon in Bolsheviki Peace

(By cable to the Courier des Etats-Unis)
PARIS, Dec. 28.—The "Journal" interviewed Foreign Minister Pichon in order to gather his personal views in regard to the peace parleys at Brest-Litovsk.

M. Pichon, though admitting the gravity of the Russian desertion, which he considered, next to America's taking up arms, the most important event of the war, was reticent about the peace parleys.

"The 'Maximilien,' he said, 'are in the act of disavowing their principles. To admit that Germany take forcibly Courland, Lithuania and Poland means to believe all their theories—to capitulate. Nevertheless, even if they were to capitulate, the real difficulties may begin for the Germans."

We need only think of the problems to be solved by them in the Ukraine, in Siberia and in Poland, trembling and irreconcilable Poland, because she shows that the Allies alone can give her unity and independence.

As to China, which the Germans are in the hope of reaching by way of Siberia, M. Pichon does not doubt that Japan will keep good watch. Thanks to the American-Japanese accord, Germany, which has been ousted from China, will never reënter it.

When the interviewer mentioned the economic map and pointed out that the cotton, all the rubber, the nickel and irreplaceable raw materials were in the hands of the Allies and that without these materials a nation was condemned to ruin, M. Pichon recognized that our map was superior to that of Germany.

Germany's Reply Reported as Meeting Favor in Petrograd
Russian Frontier Closed to British and Americans; Teutons Have Free Hand

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Special dispatches from Petrograd bearing Thursday's date aim to give an impression of how the German peace reply was received there, but the statements are inexplicit and seem to be based partly on surmise. The reply, according to the correspondent of the "Daily News," created a favorable impression generally, and he believes that if the Bolsheviki convene the Constituent Assembly now they will have Russia almost solidly behind them.

Representing the people as dispirited and indifferent owing to the miserable conditions of life, including the food shortage, the correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that as far as Northern Russia is concerned it will

Disaster to Italy And Russia Laid to Lack of Air Forces

Expert Explains Progress Made in Aeroplanes During Last Year

Henry Woodhouse, a member of the board of governors of the Aero Club of America, made public yesterday a summary of the progress made in aeroplane development during the last year.

The great war 'planes' built by the Italians are the most significant feature of the progress made, he thinks.

Temporary air supremacy gave victory to the Allies at Messines and Cambrai, he says, while insufficient air protection cost the Russians the islands in the Baltic, and the Italians their northeastern positions.

"One hundred fast combat 'planes' and one hundred large torpedo planes and bombing warplanes could have protected these important Russian positions better than their many cannons and warships," he says.

"With 100 more large warplanes the Austrians could have prevented the Austro-German advance, by destroying the supply bases in the rear and the transportation lines and attacking the enemy with bombs and aeroplane gunnery. Italy had the manufacturing facilities and the trained men and women to build at least 2,000 additional war planes, but did not have the necessary raw materials and coal."

In individual exploits in the air, Mr. Woodhouse continues, the death of Captain Gurneier and the retirement of Major Bishop, of the Canadian Flying Corps, with his record of fifty-seven hostile 'planes,' with the death of Captain Ball, a British air pilot, leaves Captain Baracca, an Italian aviator, high man. Captain Baracca's score is thirty-six. Next to him, Mr. Woodhouse places Lieutenant Nungesser, a Frenchman, assigning third place to Captain Heurteaux, another French flyer.

The Royal Naval Air Service, he relates, had a total personnel of 700 at the outbreak of the war, and now has 41,000.

"During September alone," he continues, "sixty-four raids were carried out on dock yards, naval depots, enemy aerodromes and other objects of naval and military importance in Flanders behind the enemy lines. No less than 2,755 bombs were dropped by the Royal Naval Air Service alone, totaling twenty-five tons of explosives."

In calling attention to the enormous 'plane' built by Italy, Mr. Woodhouse recalls that the Aero Club of America recommended appropriations for the coming Congress to build similar air fighters.

National City Bank Head Released by Bolsheviki
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—B. R. Stevens, manager of the Petrograd branch of the National City Bank, and his assistant, a Mr. Link, arrested when the Bolsheviki seized the bank, have been released, American Ambassador Francis reported today.

Ambassador Francis's dispatches said that Stevens and his assistant, after being arrested, were marched through the streets to the bank, where they were released. What action, if any, because of the seizure, has been taken by the American Embassy was not stated.

State Department officials indicated that there was nothing this government might do in the case, as both Americans have been given their liberty. The department had received no information concerning the bank's funds.

Unofficial reports of the Bolsheviki having refused admittance to Russia to an American courier because his passports had not been inspected by the Bolsheviki Minister at Stockholm will cause no action by this government, it was said today at the State Department, and would not cause the government to ask the Bolsheviki for passports. Such a request might be construed into a recognition.

Sinclair Fears for American Arrested by Bolsheviki
PASADENA, Cal., Dec. 29.—Upton Sinclair, the author, stated tonight that he had wired the State Department at Washington requesting an inquiry concerning Albert Rhys Williams, a former East Boston clergyman, correspondent of "The Outlook" and author of "In the Claws of the German Eagle," who, he said, was reported arrested by the Bolsheviki in Petrograd.

Germans Strip Belgium To Cloth Reserves
Cows, Milk, Eggs, Woollens Seized for New Armies From East Front

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—An official dispatch received here today by the Belgian Legation said information had come through Holland that the Belgians in occupied territory are being literally stripped bare by German requisition, extending to the most necessary requisites of life.

Large bodies of troops being rushed to the Flanders front, it was said, had seized cows, milk and eggs, articles of daily necessity, and the requisitioning was practically reserved for children and invalids.

Woollens were seized, including mattresses and cushions which had to be replaced by bags of sea grass. Practically all leather shoes were requisitioned and only one change of clothing was left to the inhabitants.

Vinovia Reported Sunk
Cunard Line Hears Freighter Is U-Boat Victim

Officials of the Cunard Line yesterday stated they had received indirect information leading them to believe that the steamship Vinovia, a 5,563-ton freighter of the line, had been sunk by a submarine. No information as to loss of life had been received, they said.

The Vinovia was formerly the steamship Anglo-Belgian and was purchased by the company three years ago. She was built at Sunderland, England, in 1906, and was 418 feet long, 54 feet in breadth and 20 feet depth of hold.

"Standard Suits" for Men Will Cost \$12 in Britain
LONDON, Dec. 15.—The new "standard suits" for men, which are to be manufactured under government control, will cost \$12 each. The cloth, it is announced, "will be composed in the bulk of wool," and there will be a limited variety of fabrics, mostly of the favorite gray and brown tweeds. The first of the new suits will be placed on the market in February.

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Clemenceau Stills Critics on Bill to Call Class of 1919

Berates Those Who Would Deny Men Needed by France

Measure Then Passes

Premier Uses Plainest Language in Silencing His Opponents

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The debate on the bill authorizing the government to prepare lists of the men of the class of 1919 preparatory to calling them to the colors was seized upon today by critics of Premier Clemenceau as an opening for an attack on the subject of releasing the older soldiers. In the plainest language the Premier refused to give any undertaking. He received the enthusiastic applause of the greater part of the Deputies.

The vote of the Chamber yesterday, M. Clemenceau said, was a mandate to the government to carry on the war. He asked the Chamber to give him the auxiliary forces, and agriculturalists in the classes of 1900 and 1901, who would be called back for two months, inasmuch as there would be no farm work in January and February. If the Chamber did not wish to have this work done, the Premier continued, let it say so, and he would go. If the Chamber knew of other resources let it reveal them.

"At the time when German divisions whose number I cannot calculate are arriving on our front from Russia, is it proper for you to find fault about a few hundred men I need?" M. Clemenceau demanded. If men from the rear are required at the front, they must return to the front."

The bill was adopted by 425 to 78.

Italy Acts Energetically To Suppress "Defeatists"

[Staff Correspondence]
ROME, Dec. 28.—The editor of the leading Italian Socialist daily, "Avanti," published in Milan, has been arrested, following a search of the offices by the police. His arrest was the result of the energetic steps which Italy is now taking toward the suppression of defeatist and defeatist propaganda.

In connection with the arrest, it is said the authorities are in possession of documents revealing a plan to further the exchange of false passports in order to help deserters.

The civil authorities are vying with the military authorities in the suppression of abuses. In Carbone, following a search in the suburban section, many arrests were made.

In this city, besides the arrest of the publicist Aldo Chirici for anti-war propaganda, many defeatist agents have been severely punished. A certain Datti Costore, was sentenced to six months of prison for having said: "We have five million Germans on our front." Another, Giannelli Carmelo, a priest, who had been drafted into the sanitary division, was sentenced to seven months because he wrote "Eviva la pace!" (Long live peace.)

Chicago Bars Alien Business
CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Orders denying aliens license to engage in business after May 1, 1918, unless they have taken out their first citizenship papers were in effect today. The action was taken as a result of an ordinance passed by the City Council yesterday.

New Post for Prince Albert
LONDON, Dec. 15 (by mail).—Acting Lieutenant Prince Albert, who, owing to a recent illness, has been invalided from the Grand Fleet, has been appointed to the Cranwell Air Station for executive duties.

Los Angeles Library Bars Book by Villard
LOS ANGELES, Dec. 29.—Following secret action by the directors of the Los Angeles Public Library, taken December 3, but which has just been announced, a volume entitled "Germany Embattled, an American Interpretation," written in 1915 by Oswald G. Villard, editor in chief of "The New York Evening Post," was withdrawn from circulation for the duration of the war.

A formal statement said the library would not spread German propaganda. Other books ordered withdrawn are by the late Hugo Munsterberg and former United States Senator Beveridge.

British Advance On 13-Mile Front Near Jerusalem
LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British have made another considerable advance in the neighborhood of Jerusalem, the Turks having been beaten back on a front of thirteen miles. The official statement concerning the Palestine campaign to-night says:

"General Allenby reports that on Friday his troops continued to drive back the enemy and advance their line to a depth of about two miles on a front of thirteen miles.

"The advance has given us the high grounds of Ras Arkus and Es Sufla—four miles from Jerusalem and on a mile north of the Jericho road—Anasterra and Kulundia, the last two respectively east and west of the Naballa road and five or six miles north of Jerusalem."

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EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

PARK AVENUE AND FIFTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE LIBRARY OF A WESTERN COLLECTOR
First editions of English writers of XIX Century and other desirable items. To be sold Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, January 2nd.

THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY
OF THE LATE WM. HOLLAND SAMSON
A valuable collection of books, pamphlets, etc., relating to the early history of Western New York and Lake George. To be sold Thursday Afternoon and Evening, January 8th.

A HUNDRED CHINESE ANTIQUES
Collected by Alfred Sauer of Peking. Unique bronzes, Tang and Sung pottery, Sung and Ming porcelain, early Chinese paintings, etc. To be sold Friday Afternoon, January 4th.

OLD MANDARIN ROBES
Gathered by Frederick Moore, formerly a resident of Peking. Rarely beautiful garments worn by ladies of the court and by Mandarin officials, to be shown on living models at the sale, Friday Evening, January 4th.

RARE CHINESE RUGS
Gathered by Frederick Moore. An unusually fine collection of masterpieces of the leading Chinese rug periods. To be sold Saturday Afternoon, January 5th.

PARTS III. AND IV. OF THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE J. B. LEARMONT
of Montreal
Part III, made up largely of rare and valuable works relating to the early history of Canada and interesting volumes associated with General Wolfe, will be sold Monday and Tuesday Afternoons, January 7th & 8th. Part IV, consisting of rare autographic materials, including letters and documents written or signed by the foremost historical personages of the past three or four centuries, will be sold Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Afternoons, January 9th, 10th and 11th.

On Exhibition beginning January 2nd.
PART X. OF THE HALSEY COLLECTION OF PRINTS
Consisting of caricatures, costume plates, lithographs and original drawings, will be sold Monday and Tuesday Evenings, January 7th & 8th.

THE LIBRARY OF THE LATE J. P. FAURE
of Ossining, N. Y.
Including color-plate books, standard sets, fine bindings and other desirable items, will be sold Friday Evening, January 11th.

Catalogues sent free to intending purchasers
Sales conducted by Mr. Frederick A. Chapman.

46,712 British Prisoners
LONDON, Dec. 15.—British prisoners held by the enemy, including those in Switzerland, total 46,712, according to an official announcement. The prisoners include members of the regular army, territorial forces, royal navy and naval division, divided as follows:

Officers. Other ranks.
In Germany 1,862 41,836
In Turkey 340 1,278
In Bulgaria 42 586
In Austria 13 74
Totals 2,257 44,455

Bavarian Princess Fined
By Swiss; Hoarded Food
GENEVA, Dec. 29.—The Princess von Wrede, wife of a chamberlain in the entourage of the King of Bavaria, has been condemned by a court at Vevey to pay a fine of \$100 and costs for buying up and storing large quantities of foodstuffs in her villa at Terriet, contrary to Swiss law.

The princess, sometimes accompanied by the prince, is said to have scoured the country around Montreux in an automobile purchasing food, which has been confiscated by the authorities.

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